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THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE BULLETIN

A VISITORS' GUIDE BOOK

State College, Pa.

PUBLICATIONS

The college issues during each academic year a general catalogue and various bulletins of the several schools; also an annual report by the President of the college. Copies of these publications may be obtained without cost by addressing the Registrar, State College, Pa.

The Experiment Station prints a monthly bulletin showing the results of its experiments and an annual report containing a summary of the same. For free copies address the Director of the Agricultural Experiment Station, State College, Pa.

For sample copies of the "Penn State Farmer" or the "Engineer," each being a student publication, address the Editors of these publications, State College, Pa.

CALENDAR OF THE COLLEGE YEAR

The college year begins on the fourteenth Wednesday preceding Christmas and closes on the Wednesday following the ninth day of June. There is an intermission at the Holiday season and another at Easter. The Summer Session for Teachers begins on the Monday following the fifteenth day of June and closes six weeks later.

A VISITORS' GUIDE BOOK

TO

The Pennsylvania State College

State College, Pa.

MAP OF THE
GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS
OF
THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE

SCALE OF FEET

1-Main Building.
2-Engineer Building
3-Armory.
4-Laboratories.
5-Track House.
6-Mining Building.
7-Eng. Extension.
8-Ladies Cottage.
9-Botanical Building.
10-Auditorium.
11-Library.
12-Beaver Field.
13-Forestry Building.
14-Hospital.
15-McAllister Hall.
16-Fraternity Houses.
17-College Barns.
18-Experiment Farm.
19-B.C.R.R. Station.
20-Agriculture Building.
21-Experiment Station.
22-President's House.
23-Dormitory.

HISTORY

The Pennsylvania State College was chartered in 1855 by a number of public-spirited citizens of Pennsylvania under the name "The Farmers' High School." Subscription lists were opened in various parts of the state and with the money thus raised three farms were purchased, one in eastern Pennsylvania, one in western Pennsylvania, and a third in the central part of the state. The two former tracts were to be used as experimental farms and upon the third or central property the college was located. At a later time, the two experimental farms were sold and the size of the central farm increased by purchase. Classes were begun in one wing of the present main college building in 1857. The outbreak of the Civil War seriously impaired the enterprise, the entire Senior class and a majority of the lower classmen enlisting in the service. In 1863 the United States Government began its donations to the state in aid of the college, which continue to the present time. In 1874, the work of the institution was broadened and its name changed to "The Pennsylvania State College."

The college is divided into five schools, viz:—Agriculture, Engineering, Liberal Arts, Mining, and Natural Science; two departments, viz:—Domestic Science and Physical Education; and an Institute of Animal Nutrition. In 1909-1910, the college enrolled about 1400 students and had a faculty of about 150.

GROUNDS

The college now owns six hundred acres of land and rents forty acres in addition. Four hundred acres lie in a rectangular shape, fronting on the main village street, known as College Avenue. Sixty acres in the middle of this tract are included in the Campus on which the buildings for instructional and experimental purposes are erected. The land lying to the west of the Campus embracing one hundred and twenty acres and known as the College Farm is given to demonstrating the value of steer feeding in connection with

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systematic rotation of crops in order to build the land up to a high state of fertility; that portion lying east of the Campus embracing one hundred and seven acres and known as the Experiment Station Farm is largely devoted to plat experiments in Agronomy and Horticulture; two hundred acres separated from the rest lying one mile to the north-east and known as the Thompson Farm is used for an experimental apple orchard and also for experiments in fertilizer tests, in the cultivation of alfalfa, and in trials of forestry plantings; the residue of the college property is occupied by timber tracts used by the Department of Forestry for instructional and experimental purposes.

The soil is not unlike that of many fertile lime-stone valleys in Pennsylvania. It belongs to what is known as the Hagerstown series, being composed chiefly of clay loam and silt loam. It lends itself readily to the production of crops commonly grown in Pennsylvania.

The college land lies about twelve hundred feet above sea level. The average temperature as noted by the meteorological station of the college for the past twenty years varies from 26 degrees in January to 68 degrees in August. The mean annual rain-fall for the same period was slightly less than 40 inches.

HOW TO SEE THE COLLEGE

First get a general view of the campus and ascertain the location of the various buildings. This can best be done by ascending the tower on "Old Main."

Entering the grounds through the main entrance one notes the ornamental pillars surmounted by the lions—the lion being the symbol adopted by the students of the college.

On the right near the centre of the front campus are the

SENIOR BENCHES.—Erected by the Class of 1910 for the exclusive use of the members of the Senior class and Alumni. College tradition forbids lower classmen to occupy these seats. Here the Senior class assembles at the opening of the college for an evening of college songs.

Further up the main walk stands

THE OLD WILLOW.—This tree, planted about 1858, has become a landmark dear to the thousands of students who have passed beneath its shade. When it was planted the fence separating the campus from the field was crossed near the tree by a stile; also the wagon-gate for entering the grounds was placed across the drive-way near the tree. Passing further up the walk on the left hand side may be seen the

POLYLITH.—This obelisk, made of samples of the building stones of Pennsylvania taken in their geological order, the oldest formations being at the bottom, was erected by the School of Mines and Metallurgy. A short distance further a path leads on the right from the main highway to

OLD MAIN.—This building was built from native limestone quarried from what is now the front campus. The west wing was erected in 1857, the central portion and east wing in 1860. The first and second floors are used for offices and recitation rooms and the upper floors for college dormitories. The office of the President of the College is located in Room No. 180, south-west corner, first floor; the office of the Registrar is across the hallway in Room No. 184, and the office of the Financial Agent will be found on the second floor in Room No. 286. The Business Office is located on the first floor in Room No. 132. The rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association are entered from Room No. 273 on the second floor and those of the Young Women's Christian Association from Room No. 106 first floor.

Before ascending the tower, visitors may profitably consult the large relief map which stands in the first floor corridor of the Main Building. The location of the college and its relation to the surrounding country may easily be determined from the map. It was made for the Columbian Exposition in 1893 and cost $2500.

The view from the tower (ascend by steps near Room No. 173, open from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m.) embraces many miles of the Nittany Valley, east and west, and the Penn

MAIN CAMPUS DRIVEWAY

THE CAMPUS IN WINTER

"OLD MAIN"

Valley branching off toward the southeast. The Tussey Mountain range bounds the view on the south and the Muncy mountains on the north. Through the gaps of the latter may be seen the crest of the Alleghenies. The top of Nittany Mountain on the east is about two thousand feet above the sea level, the average height of the campus being about 1200 feet.

From the view-point of the tower the location of the buildings on the campus may be determined by using the map in the front of this book.

The clock in the tower was donated by the Class of 1904. It has four dials, each six feet in diameter, and a striking hammer forty pounds in weight; the minute hand measures two feet eight inches and the hour hand two feet. The machinery is operated by a weight weighing 250 pounds which descends 40 feet in a week.

Upon descending from the tower one finds on the second floor of the building at the east end in Room No. 214 the

ZOOLOGICAL MUSEUM.—This collection includes representatives of all the larger groups of animals, and is especially rich in Pennsylvania species. Among the noteworthy features are the groups of mounted birds and mammals, collections of birds' eggs, skins and nests, corals, marine shells, and a collection of marine animals from Puget Sound. The Insect collection will be found in Room No. 206. On the second floor at the opposite or west end of the building is located in Rooms Nos. 266 and 274 the department of

INDUSTRIAL ART AND DESIGN.—Among other equipment will be found here a number of good reproductions in plaster of antique and modern Italian and French sculpture and sculptured ornament. The work of the students in drawing, clay modeling, etc., is frequently exhibited.

Near "Old Main" to the northwest stands a large white brick and terra cotta structure known as

THE AUDITORIUM.—This building was the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Schwab; was erected in 1903 at a cost of $155,000; and seats 1500 people. The interior (admission

may be gained by applying to the janitor's office, first floor Main Building, Room No. 173) is arranged along simple lines and without elaborate ornamentation. It is used daily during the college year for chapel exercises, the students being seated by classes with the faculty on the stage. Sunday services are held at 11 a. m. Visitors will be accommodated so far as the capacity of the building will permit. The Auditorium is also used for concerts, lectures, debates and other college entertainments. Space has been left at the rear of the building for the installation of a pipe organ. In the lobby of the building will be seen a replica of George G. Barnard's "The Hewers," the original of which is in the Capitol Building at Harrisburg; this replica was donated to the college by Joseph M. Huston. Above the lobby in the Auditorium is located the General Faculty room. A short distance from the Auditorium across the main driveway stands the

CARNEGIE LIBRARY.—This building was given to the college by the Hon. Andrew Carnegie. It was constructed in 1904 at a cost of $150,000. The entire first floor (open from 7.55 a. m. to 10 p. m. during the college year; and from 9 to 5 during vacation; for admission at other hours apply at the janitor's office, room No. 173 Main Building) is used as a reading room, the alcoves at the sides being devoted to collections of books and pamphlets on special topics. The book stacks are located beyond the librarian's desk.

The right-hand room entered from the lobby is given to the Alumni of the college and is also used as an over-flow periodical reading room. The room immediately above is used by the Board of Trustees of the college for their meetings. On the second floor the alcoves are used as seminar rooms and contain book collections for teaching and investigation. In Alcove T is housed the George W. Atherton historical collection. This was the gift of the Class of 1907 to the college and embraces the valuable material collected by the late President of the college. In Alcove P will be found the nucleus of a historical museum especially pertaining to

the history of the college. Valuable letters, papers, and photograph are shown in the collection. Additions are solicited by the Librarian.

In the basement will be found the temporary housing of the Chemistry museum, together with a Newspaper Room, the quarters for the undergraduate publications, "La Vie" and "The Collegian," with rooms for storage of duplicate books and pamphlets.

Opposite the Carnegie Library stands the

BOTANY BUILDING.—A part of the School of Agriculture. It is a combined recitation and laboratory building with a conservatory and a small range of propagating houses adjacent.

The building, while small and now outgrown, answers for the work in Botany, about one-third of which is in recitations and lectures, and two-thirds in laboratory work. Every effort is made to treat the subject in a practical way, and special pains are taken to illustrate freely with living examples. To this end the plants, houses and accompanying gardens serve an indispensable purpose. The equipment in miscroscopes, both simple and compound, and other aids, is modern. The grounds about the building are laid out as a flower garden, which serves for practical lessons in both horticulture and landscape gardening.

In the main green house (open daily except Sunday from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m.) is a collection of tropical plants, largely the gift of Mr. Diego W. Abreu of Santa Clara, Cuba, a graduate of the Class of 1890. Close inspection will show many illustrations of the method of propagating these plants by wrapping a branch in moss until it puts out roots and then severing the branch from the parent stem. A large rubber plant more than thirty years old is to be seen in the centre of the house and a plantain which after being cut down frequently sends up shoots to the roof in less than a year. A curious fig vine grows on the east wall. It has small leaves as a climber, but its shoots bear large leaves, flowers and a non-edible fruit. The room also contains good specimens of

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bamboo, banana, and mahogany plants.

Back of the propagating rooms at the rear of the main green house will be found the orchid room, where a high heat and plentiful moisture must be maintained. Still further back is a small green house in which students' experiments in practical gardening are at present carried on.

To the east of the Botanical Building is situated the

WOMAN'S BUILDING.—Containing the dormitories for the women students and the laboratories and class-rooms of the Department of Domestic Science. The latter rooms are open to visitors. Entering by the door at the right-centre of the building, one finds on the left the office of the Dean of Women; on the right the sewing rooms. The second door on the right leads to the cooking laboratory, with a model serving room beyond. The second room to the left is occupied by classes in millinery and the room still further to the left by classes in the Chemistry of Foods. The latter is a model laboratory, adequately equipped for its purpose. A large room on the top floor is devoted to instruction in dressmaking and the Gymnasium in the basement to the women's classes in Physical Education.

Continuing eastward on the main cross drive-way one reaches the

CHEMISTRY–PHYSICS BUILDING.—The left-hand half of the building is used by the Department of Physics and contains lecture rooms, laboratories, and experimentation rooms. In room No. 19 will be found most of the instruments used by the department and in room No. 21 a machine on which X-ray experiments are conducted.

The remaining half of the building is used as laboratories for Qualitative, Quantitative, Organic and Physical Chemistry. It contains individual places and equipment accomodating 375 students at one time. Visitors interested are invited to inspect the rooms. At the rear of this building stands a large structure built of concrete blocks and known as the

CHEMISTRY ANNEX.—The first story of this building is divided into eight class-rooms in which are taught the classes

of the School of the Liberal Arts. The second story (enter by outside door on west side of building) is occupied chiefly by an amphitheatre which seats five hundred students. Here are conducted the lectures in General Chemistry. Few colleges have a science lecture room as large or as completely equipped. The remaining rooms on this floor are used as supplementary recitation rooms by other classes in Chemistry.

To the west of the Chemistry Annex stands a temporary dormitory known as the

TRACK HOUSE.—Here the students selected for the various athletic teams of the college are housed; here a special training table is maintained. The building is not open to the public.

To the east of the Chemistry-Physics Building are several residences occupied by members of the faculty. Opposite the Chemistry-Physics Building is a large white brick building known as

MCALLISTER HALL.—The first floor is occupied by the College Commons or dining room, having a seating capacity of nearly eight hundred. This room and the large kitchen adjoining are open to visitors between meal hours. The upper floors of the building are used by the students as dormitories.

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AGRICULTURAL HILL.—In the northeast part of the campus, stand the buildings of the School of Agriculture and Experiment Station. Entering the main building, the visitor will find on the right the Executive Offices, Assembly Room and library; on the left the offices of the Departments of Agricultural Extension and Agronomy, and class rooms and laboratories for study of the kind and physical properties of soils and the characteristics and methods of selection and breeding of farm crops.

Passing to the second floor, one finds upon the left the offices, class room and laboratories of the Department of Agricultural Chemistry and the students' reading room, where may be consulted a large list of the agricultural papers of the country. In the agricultural chemical laboratories the application of chemistry to agriculture is taught, including the analyses of fertilizers and feeding stuffs. The offices and class room of the Department of Horticulture are in the centre of the building on this floor, while at the extreme end are the office and class room of the Department of Animal Husbandry. On the third floor is the laboratory, where students make a special study of the different varieties of fruits; also the experimental storerooms of the Department of Agronomy and an additional laboratory for the Department of Agricultural Chemistry.

The visitor will find the basement floor the most interesting in this building. Here are the rooms used by students in judging live stock of all kinds and in study of the methods of the abattoir. On this floor are laboratories for the students' research work on soils. Here also are the offices, library, laboratories, and respiration calorimeter of

THE INSTITUTE OF ANIMAL NUTRITION.—This unique experiment has no counterpart in America.

Man cannot eat hay, straw and similar materials, nor the bran, oil meal and a host of other by-products from the preparation of human food. The energy which these materials contain can be made available only through the medium of the animal. With our rapidly increasing population, the time

is rapidly approaching when we shall need to know how to utilize these inedible products of the farm and the mill as fully as possible—in other words, how to choose and combine them in the rations of domestic animals so as to get the largest possible return in human food.

The only possible way to find out is by actually feeding the materials to animals and ascertaining what proportion of their energy can be thus saved. This is the work which the Institute of Animal Nutrition is undertaking and the respiration calorimeter which it uses is simply an instrument for determining this point accurately. For this purpose the total energy contained in the feed of the animal is measured and the amount escaping utilization in the excreta is also determined. The animal stands in a comfortable stall contained in an air-tight chamber through which a measured current of air passes. By analyzing this air before and after its passage through the chamber, the gaseous waste products given off by the animal can also be determined. Finally, energy escapes from the animal in the form of heat. This heat is taken up by a current of cold water circulating through metallic pipes and its amount is measured. In this way the total income and outgo of the animal can be compared and the difference shows how much of the energy of the food has been stored up as meat or fat.

The investigations in progress relate to three general classes of questions:

First—How do different feeding stuffs compare with each other as to their content of energy and the proportion of which is available to the animal?

Second—What is the relative efficiency of different types of animals as converters of waste energy into human foods?

Third—How do the various conditions under which animals may be kept affect their efficiency as producers of human food?

Visitors will be shown every courtesy by the officials. Rooms are open from 8:30 a. m. to 5:30 p. m. No specific time can be stated when an animal will be in the calorimeter.

McALLISTER HALL, DINING ROOM AND DORMITORY

CAMPUS VIEW WITH ARMORY

THE MAIN ENTRANCE

THE AUDITORIUM

By the side of the main building stands the

DAIRY BUILDING.—One of the finest and best equipped buildings devoted to instruction in dairying and the manufacture of dairy products in the United States. It is thoroughly fire-proof in construction. The walls are of glazed white brick and all corners of the rooms round, making perfect sanitation possible. Each set of machinery is run by individual motors.

In the basement of the building are a repair shop, a force ventilating and heating system and an ammonia refrigerator plant which cools all refrigerators. The cheese-curing rooms are on this floor. In the north part of the basement is the farm dairy laboratory. This room is fitted up with fifteen different makes of farm separators, several small churns and workers and all other necessary apparatus for the teaching of farm dairying.

On the first floor are located the general creamery and the cheese departments. The creamery is run on a commercial scale and is self-sustaining. Milk and cream are received from a hundred farmers. The cream, after being separated, is pasteurized for the purpose of destroying germs that may be present. It is then cooled by running into a large ripening vat where a pure culture produces the delicate flavor and aroma that is associated with good butter. The cream is churned in the large combined churns which also salt and work the butter. The capacity of the creamery is 1000 pounds of butter per hour. Some of the sweet cream is put in paper pint bottles and sold in the city markets. Ice cream of all flavors and varieties is also made for the purpose of giving instruction and experimentation.

The cheese-making department is located in the room to the south. Students receive training not only in the principles but in the practice of cheese-making. Among the varieties of cheese made here are: American chedder, Edam, Gouda, Brick, Limburger, Swiss, Club House, Cottage, Neufchatel and Cream.

On the second floor are located the class rooms and the

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testing and bacteriological laboratories.

The room to the north is used by the Department of Bacteriology. Classes here study pathogenic and economic bacteria, and analyze air, water and milk. Visitors are cautioned not to handle the tubes or jars.

THE EXPERIMENT STATION BUILDING.—Stands to the east of the main building and is occupied by the Departments of Experimental Agricultural Chemistry, Agricultural Education and Plant Pathology. Here the fertilizer and food analyses are made for the state department of agriculture and a vast amount of other analyses relating to agricultural products and problems. The Correspondence Courses work is conducted on the second floor of this building as also are the investigations into plant diseases.

To the north of the present Agricultural group buildings are the greenhouses of the Department of Horticulture for instruction and experiments in gardening. The space between the greenhouses and the Experiment Station building will be occupied eventually by the Horticultural building. Across the public highway from the Agricultural group are located the

EXPERIMENT STATION BARNS.—The main barn here is an old-fashioned building of the type predominating in Pennsylvania, although somewhat remodeled. In the wing of the main barn are horse stables and a carriage room. Attached to this barn are also a stave silo, enclosed, and a feed room. The cow stable is partly equipped with cement floors, gutters and mangers having sanitary iron stanchions. This barn is equipped with motor and vacuum pump for operating B.-L.-K. cow milker. All of the stalls are piped for this machine. Near the barn is the calf stable where the calves from the dairy herd are raised on skimmed milk. The dairy herd consists of about one hundred pure-bred and high-grade Guernseys, about forty of which are of milking age.

Near this barn is a large implement shed, with floor above for storing tools, mixing fertilizers, etc.

West of the barn and tool-shed are the poultry houses.

These consist of six permanent double-houses, with scratching sheds attached, and about thirty movable colony houses, some of which are combined colony and brooder houses. Five hundred hens of different breeds, mainly White Leghorns, White Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds and Barred Rocks, are kept in this plant.

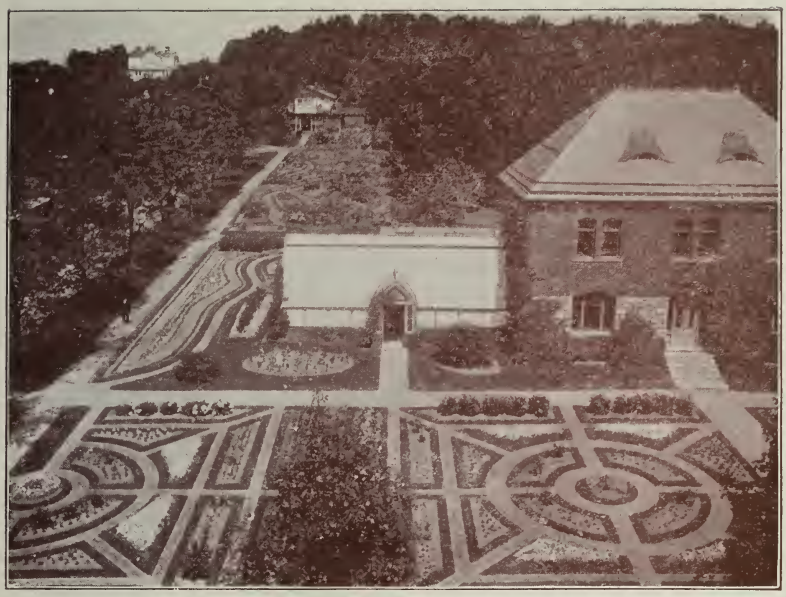
The Botany building (see p. 9), the Forestry building (see p. 29) and the West Farm buildings (see p. 30) are integral parts of the Agricultural group although temporarily located at a distance.

To the north and west of the farm buildings lie some of the most interesting features of the college—the plats of land devoted to the

EXPERIMENT STATION FARM.—Entering the gate by the farm superintendent's house, the visitor will observe on his left some eighteen acres, divided into four tiers of thirty-six plats each, which have been devoted to the rotation fertilizer experiments for twenty-eight years. This is the longest continued strictly fertilizer experiment in the United States. Bulletin No. 90 of the Experiment Station gives a summary of the first twenty-five years' results. On the right the visitor will find a series of experiments on the culture of asparagus and a breeding experiment with timothy and other grasses and clovers. The Experiment Station is making an exhaustive study of tomatoes and cabbages which furnish much of interest to the market gardener. Variety tests of corn, wheat, oats and potatoes are annually conducted as well as experiments with alfalfa and other forage crops. At the

THOMPSON FARM.—Which lies one mile northeast of the Experiment Station Farm, is an experimental apple orchard of twenty-nine acres, affording probably the most complete experiment of its kind in this country. On this farm may be seen experiments in liming, fertilizer tests on pastures and meadows, experiments in deep and shallow plowing, rather extensive trials of alfalfa and several acres of forest plantations.

Between the Experiment Station and the Thompson



BOTANICAL GARDENS

CARNEGIE LIBRARY

WOMAN'S BUILDING –DOMESTIC SCIENCE LABORATORIES

CHEMISTRY-PHYSICS BUILDING

Farm is a short stretch of dirt road constructed and maintained according to the King drag or split-log theory of road making. The visitor is now supposed to return to the main entrance for inspecting the buildings on the west half of the campus.

Lying to the left of Main Entrance at the corner of the College Avenue and Allen Street is the

ENGINEERING GROUP.—The principal building situate to the left of the driveway was dedicated in 1893 in the presence of the Governor of the State, and was at that time undoubtedly the finest example of its type in the country. Since the date named, several thousands of young men have been given instruction in this building in civil, electrical, electrochemical, hydraulic, mechanical, and sanitary engineering, and in the mechanic arts. Passing through the main entrance and turning to the left at the southeast end of the first hall is found the

ENGINEERING CLUB ROOM (No. 11).—This room is under the control and is furnished by the various engineering societies and interests of the college, and is the editoral room of the "Engineer," a quarterly publication by the students. Upon the walls are photographs of many of the graduates of the college, and pictures of a more technical character. The door to the left of this room leads into the

HYDRAULIC AND HEAT LABORATORY (No. 12).—This room contains apparatus for testing the efficiency of fuels, including a bomb explosion calorimeter; testing standards; and tanks, weirs, nozzles, and pipes for teaching the measurement of water-flow, etc. At the foot of the stairs, directly opposite the door, the room to the right is the

COLLEGE POWER PLANT (No. 3).—Which supplies electrical energy and steam for the heating and lighting of the college buildings, and for driving motors and experimental apparatus in the various laboratories. The triple compound, nine cylinder engine, and the high speed turbine are excellent examples of fine engineering design. The steam and electrical energy is transmitted through pipes and wires which

are installed in a masonry tunnel, extending from the plant to the various important buildings. In the boiler room may be seen the underfeed stokers, which punch the coal through a tube upward upon the fire, and which, when run properly, prevent smoke and give high efficiency. This plant is not only established for the purposes named above, but is one of the most valuable portions of the experimental engineering equipment. The door to the engine room leading outside the building is close to the old

PUMP HOUSE.—This pump house is one of the land marks of the college and was one of the early buildings. At one time it housed in its loft, the entire mechanic arts equipment of the college. It covers wells over two hundred and fifty feet deep, which supply the college with pure water when for any reason the mountain sources are not in use. In this building are also the fire pump for the protection of the college buildings and town and the electrical and steam store rooms. This pumping plant is used experimentally in connection with the

HYDRAULIC LABORATORY.—The entrance to which in the main engineering building is just opposite the pump house door. This laboratory is devoted largely,—as indicated by the great tanks, stand pipe, well, and condensers,—to hydraulic measurements. Along the side, however, are a couple of excellent types of hot-air engines which are especially valuable in rural districts for pumping water with little trouble and expense. The arch at the northwest of this room leads into the

EXPERIMENTAL ENGINEERING LABORATORY.—Where a large triple compound Corliss engine attracts attention. This engine is one of the finest pieces of experimental equipment of its kind in the country, and is designed and built especially for its purpose. The room contains a large variety of gas engines, air brakes, steam engines, air compressors, and other apparatus. The automatic lawn mower is of interest. Beyond the northwest end of this room and in the hallway is one of the very early types of walking beam

pumping engines, while through the door in front (No. 9), is seen the fan and engine of the heating and ventilating system of the building, which was designed, not only as a model of its kind, but with a view to class instruction. This system pumps either hot or cold air through the rooms as desired. Ascending the stairs at the northwest corner of the building to the third floor, on the right is found the

CIVIL ENGINEERING INSTRUMENT ROOM (No. 38).—This room contains a large number of transits, levels, water meters, rods, chains, etc., such as are used by civil engineers for land surveying, railroad building, water supply, sanitation, and hydraulic work. The remainder of this floor is given up to

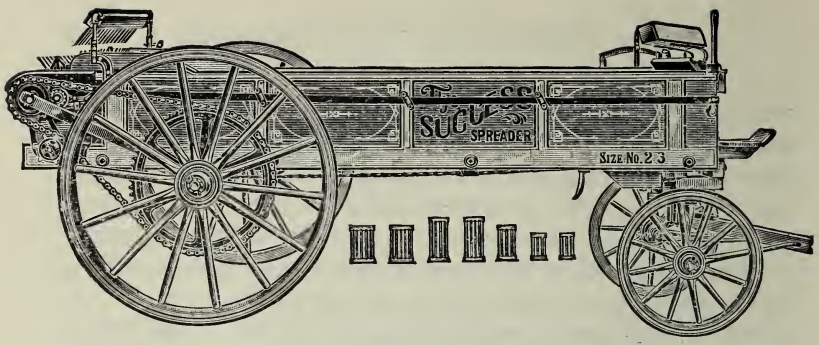
CIVIL AND MECHANICAL DESIGNING ROOMS (No's 30-31-36-39).—Bridge design is carried on in Room No. 39, and the most advanced machine design at the southeast corner of the building in Room No. 30. In this latter room is an automatic arc light blue printing machine. Passing by the large lecture room on the second floor and the engineering reading room one comes to the

ELEMENTARY DRAUGHTING ROOMS.—The vestibule to these rooms contains models imported from Germany for studying the intricate problems of Descriptive Geometry. The main drawing room is exceptionally well suited for its purpose, and contains an excellent equipment of drawing apparatus and tables. Beyond this room is the

CHIPPING AND FILING AND PLUMBING ROOMS.—Connected with the department of Industrial Engineering. In these rooms students are taught the handling of hand iron working tools and the essential elements of practical plumbing. Beyond are the

SHEET METAL AND PAINTING SHOPS.—In these shops, tin work, soldering, sheet copper and iron construction and the proper use of paints for various purposes, such as outdoor wood work, iron work, inside finishing, etc., are taught. Down the shop stairs to the left are the

CARPENTER SHOPS.—Where the students learn the ele-



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ments of wood work and pattern making. To the right of the stairs is the

WOOD WORKING MACHINE ROOM (No. F)—It contains circular and band saws, molders, mortises, tenon machines, etc., while across the railroad tracks, is the

WOOD TURNING ROOM.—Filled with lathes electrically driven, as are the other shops, and along the shop hallway, on the left, is the

MACHINE SHOP (No. C)—Equipped with iron lathes, planers, shavers, milling machines, etc., necessary for giving instruction in the machine tool work of iron. Directly across the hall in Room F is the

FORGE ROOM (No. B)—Here the students learn the elements of blacksmithing, including tempering and making of tools. Returning to the hallway along the north side is found a row of cases, which contain samples of some of the pieces made by students in their courses of work. This, however, indicates but a small portion of the work, as the greater part of the shop course consists in the actual construction of parts and assembling of apparatus. At the left hand, after a return to the shop stairway and descent to the basement, is the

CEMENT LABORATORY (No. X)—This room is fitted out for teaching the mixing of cement and concretes, testing samples, making re-enforced structures, etc. It is of especial interest since the use of concrete as a structural material is rapidly becoming of first importance. At the right is the

TESTING MATERIALS LABORATORY (No. Y)—In this room students are taught the quality of materials, and many large and expensive machines are installed for that purpose. As an illustration, in one experiment, a piece of steel or iron, having a cross section of, say an inch, is stretched until it breaks, and the character of the fracture carefully examined, both by the eye and the microscope. This equipment, as is the case with all other parts of the engineering equipment, is available for general testing, when called for by the residents of the State, and also for the use of the Engineering Experi-

ment Station, which in turn is devoted to investigating problems having value in the various industries of the state. After passing through the door leading outside of the building from this laboratory across one railroad track and under the next, one reaches the

FOUNDRY.—This is a temporary wooden structure about 60 feet x 30 feet in dimensions. In this room the student is taught to make molds in sand of the patterns which he has already designed and constructed in the drawing rooms and wood working shops; having made a number of molds, he is taught to charge the cupola at the southwest end of the building and make castings in iron and in brass. At the end of the walk of about two hundred yards along the railroad track in a southwesterly direction, is the shed containing the

EXPERIMENTAL LOCOMOTIVE.—The large locomotive which is contained therein was placed at the disposal of the College by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for the purpose of teaching railway mechanical engineering in a practical manner, and for experimental purposes. The locomotive is run by the students along the tracks of the Bellefonte Central, and now and then on the Pennsylvania lines. In the same building is the experimental trolley car for which a trolley has been erected about half a mile in length over the same tract. To the northwest of the locomotive shed and to the rear of the President's residence is the

ENGINEERING EXTENSION.—This building is devoted to instruction in electrical engineering. Though the structure is of frame, and temporary in character, the interior contains unusually well lighted and attractive rooms. In the southeast corner of the first floor is the

ELECTROCHEMICAL ENGINEERING LABORATORY.—Which includes iron and other electrical furnaces. The remainder of this floor is given up to the

DYNAMO LABORATORY.—And contains a large amount of machinery of the various types used in the electrical lighting, power, etc. The history of the art is shown by dynamos ranging from the earliest types commercially built to those of

the most modern construction and design. At the top of the front, or northwest, stairway, and beyond, or through, lecture room No. 24 is the

ILLUMINATION LABORATORY (No. 21).—This room contains photometers for measuring the strength and quality of lights, and various types of illumination units, such as arc lights, incandescent lights, mercury vapor lights, etc. The subjects of shades, light distribution, etc., are studied here to advantage. At the southeast side of this room, a door leads into a small

CHAMBER OF STANDARDS (No. 22).—Where the most reliable and expensive electrical instruments are permanently located to be used for checking the hundred or more others which are in daily service. Beyond this room is the

GENERAL TESTING LABORATORY (No. 20).—On the right hand side are the benches and equipment used for testing and experimenting with wires, cables, small apparatus, etc., such as is required in carrying on the electrical industries. To the left is installed the

EXPERIMENTAL TELEPHONE EQUIPMENT.—This consists of a large number of small pieces, of apparatus, which can be connected up by the students into the various complex systems necessary for modern telephone communication. It may be added that to enable a person to communicate with any one of a million or more people by means of the telephone, a most complicated and intricate system is required.

Situated on College Avenue, in the extreme southwest corner of the campus is the series of buildings occupied by the

SCHOOL OF MINES AND METALLURGY.—These were built to accomodate the work of the school until such time as permanent buildings could be provided. The funds which made possible their construction and equipment were provided, for the most part, through the generosity of friends of the College throughout the state.

The buildings though rather unsightly, are very comfort-

able and serve well their purpose as a temporary housing for the work of the School.

Entering the building through the door, near the center of the College Avenue side, we find the section devoted to the study of Geology, Mineralogy and Petrography. The room to the left of the stairs (No. 104) is the Geological Lecture room, provided with collections illustrating the work of this department.

Ascending the stairs, one finds on the left, (No. 206,) the Mineralogical Laboratory, containing a very extensive collection of rocks and minerals of all kinds and from various localities throughout the world. On the right, (No. 204,) is the laboratory devoted to Determinative Mineralogy, Blowpiping and Petrography. Among the equipment for this work will be found the celebrated Kranz collection of rock specimens, and thin sections of each for microscopic study, the total number of specimens being about 15,000. Ten petrographical microscopes with all needed accessories are available for the work in Microscopic Petrography.

Passing through the school library, (No. 203,) which contains such books relating to Mining, Metallurgy and Geology as are of use and interest in connection with the work of the school, and the important periodicals dealing with these subjects, we come to the Mining Lecture Room (No. 200.) Opening off this room is the office of the Dean of the School, (No. 202.)

Going down the stairway from this room and turning to the left, (No. 100) is the Mining Design Room, fitted with twenty four drawing tables and having a collection of many illustrative parts of mining constructions for use in the work. Beyond will be found the recitation room for Mining, and the offices of the Mining staff, where are kept on file working drawings of mines and mining constructions.

Leading off the drawing room, will be found the Annex devoted to the work in Metallurgical Engineering; also the laboratories for Ore Dressing.

The first laboratory entered, (No. 106,) is devoted to in-

THE WALK OF PINES

THE ENGINEERING BUILDING

DOMESTIC SCIENCE COOKING LABORATORY

COLLEGE COMMONS DINING ROOM

struction in the assaying of gold, silver and other ores, in order to determine the amount of the valuable metals which they contain. The balance room just off this laboratory contains what are perhaps the most delicate balances in the college, so sensitive that they will detect a difference in weight of 1-200th of a milligram or about 1-100,000,000th part of a pound.

Passing through this laboratory, we enter the Furnace Room (No. 109), which contains Coke fired pot and muffle furnaces, a large Coal fired muffle furnace and a number of gas and gasolene furnaces for assaying and metallurgical work. In this room are also located an experimental five ton Cyanide Plant, for extracting gold from its ores, and a Chlorination Barrel for the same purpose. In the basement will be found the Crushing and Sampling Room (No. 1), fitted with power driven appliances for preparing ore samples and various storage rooms for fuel and supplies, and in the wing extending toward the east station the Ore Dressing laboratories (Nos. 8-10-13-14 and 15). The gasolene vaporizing machine which provides gas for the laboratories is located in the hall-way.

The Ore Dressing Laboratories are equipped with various kinds of apparatus for experimental work in ore separation and concentration, among which may be mentioned a Wilfley table, four Vezin jigs, eight hydraulic classifiers of different types, a complete experimental size wet concentration plant, and full equipment of hand screens for sizing. Other machinery is being added to the equipment as rapidly as possible.

Returning to the first floor we find the Main Metallurgical Laboratory, (No. 111,) provided with desks, hoods, hot plates, and all appliances for any kind of metallurgical work. Two balance rooms, (No. 112 and 116) adjoin this laboratory. A complete outfit for preparation of metal surfaces for microscopic examination, and a microphotographic camera are available for Metallographical work. The laboratory is also provided with complete appliances for fuel testing, including

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a bomb calorimeter. Pyrometers and other metallurgical apparatus are also provided.

Passing into the hall from this laboratory, one enters the Class room for Metallurgy, (No. 119.) The office of the Department of Metallurgy, (No. 115,) and the Metallurgical store rooms, (Nos. 114, 121 and 122.)

At the end of the building opening from the hall will be found (No. 123,) the

MINING MUSEUM.—Open from 8:30 a. m. to 5 p. m.; also upon request made to any instructor of the school. This contains much of interest and of value. A large part of the material was donated from the mining exhibits of the various expositions that have been held, some dating back to the "World's Fair" at Chicago.

Visitors should note the model of a coal breaker, showing the method used and the machinery for preparing anthracite coal for market. The model showing the methods of working anthracite coal mines was prepared by the Anthracite Coal Companies for the St. Louis Exposition and illustrates practically every mining condition to be met in the anthracite coal field.

The model showing the manufacture of "bee hive" coke, donated by the H. C. Frick Coke Co., is very complete and illustrates a very modern and typical coking plant of the Connellsville region.

Besides these large models there will be found many other exhibits of interest, such as those illustrating the manufacture of clay products and pottery. A very complete collection of fire brick from the manufacturers of this state, collections of building stones, exhibits illustrating the manufacture of Portland cement and the metallurgy of zinc.

North of the Mining buildings and to the west of the Library stands the

FORESTRY BUILING.—A two-story frame structure devoted entirely to the work of this important Department of the School of Agriculture.

On the first floor is a large recitation room and reading room where are found the best periodicals on the subjects of forestry, lumbering and outdoor life. There is also an office in which is contained the departmental library on forestry of nearly three hundred volumes, and an instrument room which is well stocked with forest instruments. The basement of the building is well suited for carrying out the different methods of seed storage.

On the second floor is an office and a large museum containing a complete collection of logging and lumbering tools. Donations have been made to this museum from many sources including the U. S. Forest Service, the Philippine Forest Service, nurserymen, seedsmen, sawmill manufacturers and manufacturers of saws, axes, logging tools, wire rope, etc. About the walls stand nearly a hundred sections, four and one-half feet high, of the trunks of mature trees. These sections show the bark and the different cuts usually made in logs in the sawmills. There is also a collection of nearly three hundred different kinds of woods including an exhibit of woods from the Philippines. A collection of nearly two hundred kinds of tree seeds is shown in attractive glass jars. A model of a Pennsylvania sawmill which was exhibited at the World's Fair at Chicago, together with a portable sawmill set up in the rear of the building, affords means for demonstration in the course in Lumbering. In the rear of the building is a small creosoting plant where posts and shingles are treated with creosote to increase their durability. Farther to the rear is a large experimental nursery, where may be seen deciduous and evergreen trees in various stages of growth. The wood-lot near at hand is devoted to forestry experiments in preserving, thinning and felling trees.

Going to the west from the Forestry building and crossing Fraternity Avenue on which are located the fraternity or private club houses of the students, one comes to the extreme west side of the campus where are situated the

West Farm Buildings.—This group consists of a main

barn 93 feet by 50 feet with wing 45 feet by 55 feet. The basement, which is practically all above ground, is given over to stables for horses, fattening steers and breeding cattle. The superstructure is of plank frame construction and contains a threshing floor with mows for hay, straw, unthreshed grain and corn stover, with bins for threshed grain and mill feed. Connected with the barn is a stave silo of 125 tons capacity. Besides the main barn there are in this group a small hay barn, an implement and tool house, a piggery, corn cribs and a shed for fattening steers. In this barn and shed about fifty steers are fattened for market each year. The steers are divided into lots to compare various feeds and different methods of handling.

It is the policy of the college authorities to have every student take part in some kind of physical exercise. Nearly twenty-five acres of the campus are devoted to parade grounds and athletic fields. The open tract on the east side of the campus is the

MILITARY PARADE GROUND.—On one day of each week, usually Friday, during the autumn and spring of the year, the regiment of college cadets has dress parade and inspection on this field, being headed by the college cadet band, and under instruction of an officer detailed from the United States Army. Spectators may occupy the space immediately to the east of McAllister Hall.

To the north and across the drive-way lies the former athletic field now devoted to inter-class practice and to inter-class games.

West of the Gymnasium is a field which is also used for practice and inter-class sports. The largest playground of the college is that situated in the extreme north-western part of the campus and known as

BEAVER FIELD.—This space of seventeen acres is probably the largest athletic field belonging to any college in the United States with the single exception of Soldiers' Field at Harvard University. The sum of $15,000 was devoted to the

making of the field under a specific appropiation of the State Legislature. This was supplemented by later class gifts and by private donations. The field was dedicated in May, 1909, by an annual interscholastic meet.

On the west side of the field is the running track, one quarter of a mile in length with the straight-away of 220 yards on the one side. Football is played inside the track oval.

The east half of the fields is occupied by baseball grounds, with a sod diamond and loam base lines. All the tracks are constructed on the most scientific principles, and underlaid with French drains. The entire field is under-drained and supplied with running water for sprinkling purposes. The total seating capacity of the field in grandstand and bleachers is about twenty-one hundred. To the south of the baseball field rises a mound which covers the college water reservoir constructed in 1872, with a capacity of 5000 gallons. It is used chiefly for water storage purposes and will be removed when the college stand-pipe is erected.

The space immediately to the east of the reservoir is reserved for games of lacrosse and cricket, while still further east and bounding the edge of the field a row of tennis courts will be constructed to supplement the various courts scattered over the campus.

Beaver Field occupies the highest part of the college campus, from which one has a view of the valley on either side. Bounded on two sides by mountain views and on the other sides by natural forest growths, with the refreshing winds of a high elevation sweeping across it, this athletic field may truthfully be said to be unrivaled if not unsurpassed.

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